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A1

power. Therefore the heat impact on the frame wire is much smaller for the quartz metal halide lamps, so that the frame wire overheating is also not a problem, and indeed it is not addressed. This patent is directed to the problem of diminishing the effect of photoelectrons which accelerate the depletion of sodium within the discharge vessel and thus shortens the useful life of the lamp.

At page 9, in the paragraph beginning at line 1, rewrite to read as follows:

A2

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the lamps will exhibit one or more of the common characteristics of higher wattage MasterColor® lamps: the aspect ratio, which is a measure of the size of the ^{arc} tube, since it the ratio of the length (preferably the inner length) of the arc tube to the diameter (preferably the inner diameter) of the arc tube. The aspect ratio of the arc tube body of the lamps of this invention is higher than that of the lower wattage MasterColor lamps, e.g. (30-150W). The aspect ratio of the arc tube body of lower wattage lamps is about 1.0-1.5. These smaller, relatively short, often spherical arc tubes have such dimensions that arc bending is not a problem. However, for any given lamp power of the lamps of the present invention, in the preferred embodiments, the aspect ratio falls into a range of about 3.3-6.2 and arc bending is addressed. Preferred lamps herein are ceramic metal halide lamps of the Philips MasterColor® series and display excellent initial color consistency; and/or superb stability over life (lumen maintenance >80%, color

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